

Taxonomic review of *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *simillima* (Walker) and its close Asia-Oceanian relatives (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Hadeninae) with description of a new species

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Abstract *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *simillima* (Walker, 1862) and its close Asia-Oceanian relatives are revised. Male and female genitalia of *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *diagramma* (Bethune-Baker, 1905) comb. nov. known from Papua New Guinea are illustrated and described for the first time. *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *sugii* sp. nov. is described from Bali and Sumatra. The following new combinations are recognized: *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *megaproctis* (Hampson, 1905) comb. nov., *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *yunnana* (Chen, 1999) comb. nov., *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *diagramma* (Bethune-Baker, 1905) comb. nov. and *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *latericia* (Holloway, 1979) comb. nov.

Key words *Mythimna sugii*, *Mythimna diagramma*, Bali, Sumatra, male genitalia, female genitalia.

Introduction

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *simillima* (Walker, 1862) distributed in Japan, Taiwan, China, Borneo, Sulawesi and the Philippines (Yoshimatsu, 1994) possesses a simple grayish ochreous forewing maculation and is one of the relatively smaller species in the *Leucania-Mythimna* complex sensu Calora (1966). Based on the extreme degeneration of the cucullus and highly developed harpe of the male genitalia, Sugi (1970) proposed a new subgenus *Xipholeucania* in the genus *Mythimna* and included within it *M. roseilinea* (Walker, 1862), *M. celebensis* (Tams, 1935) and *M. simillima*. However, as mentioned by Sugi (1982), the designation of the type species of the subgenus *Xipholeucania* as *Leucania roseilinea* Walker is a mistake derived from the quotation of a misidentification of Tams (1935). *Leucania roseilinea* Walker was excluded from this group as a result. Sugi (1982) divided the genus *Mythimna* sensu Sugi (1970) into several genera and recognized one species *Xipholeucania simillima* from Japan as a member of this group. He also stated that the group had several endemic species in Fiji, Australia, Sulawesi, Borneo and Taiwan but was not known from the continental portion of Asia.

Subsequently Hacker *et al.* (2002) recognized seven species (modified version shown below) as members of the *simillima*-group under the subgenus *Xipholeucania* of the genus *Leucania*. In this paper, I report on the examination of abundant material of this group from Asia and Oceania and I treat the species concerned as members of the subgenus *Mythimna* of the genus *Mythimna* as in Yoshimatsu (1994) and Yoshimatsu (1995).

Acronyms used are;

ANIC: Australian National Insect Collection C. R. I. R. O., Canberra, Australia.

BPBM: Berince P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U. S. A.

NIAES: National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, Japan.

NHM: Natural History Museum, London, UK.

NSM: National Science Museum, Tsukuba, Japan.

UZM: Universitets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

List of the species of the *simillima*-group treated in this paper.

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *simillima* (Walker, 1862)

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *celebensis* (Tams, 1935)

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *megaproctis* (Hampson, 1905) **comb. nov.**

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *yunnana* (Chen, 1999) **comb. nov.**

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *diagramma* (Bethune-Baker, 1905) **comb. nov.**

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *nabalua* (Holloway, 1976)

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *latericia* (Holloway, 1979) **comb. nov.**

Mythimna (*Mythimna*) *sugii* **sp. nov.**

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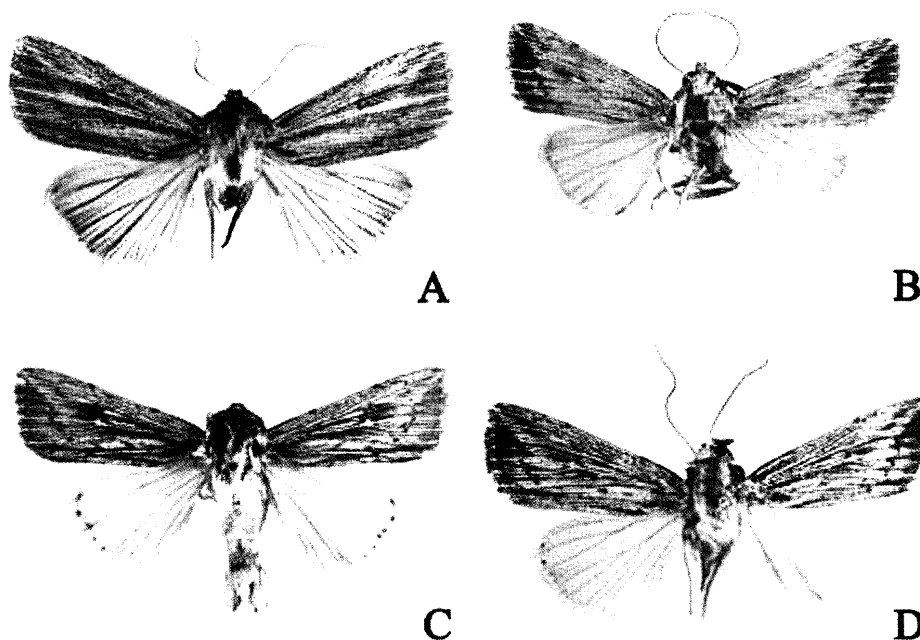


Fig. 1. Adults of *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *diagramma* (Bethune-Baker) and *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *sugii* sp. nov.
A: *M. (Mythimna) diagramma*, ♂. B: *M. (Mythimna) sugii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. C: *Ditto*, paratype, ♂.
D: *Ditto*, paratype, ♀.

Review of the species

Mythimna (Mythimna) simillima (Walker)

Leucania simillima Walker, 1862, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. (Zool.)*, **6**: 179, 180.

Mythimna (Xipholeucania) simillima: Sugi, 1970, *Tinea* **8**: 219, pl. 67: 4, fig. 26.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) simillima: Hacker *et al.*, 2002, *Noct. Europaeae* **4**: 167.

Mythimna simillima: Yoshimatsu, 2011, *The standard of Moths in Japan* **2**: 381, pl.2-100-12.

For other synonyms, see Yoshimatsu (1994).

Specimens examined. See Yoshimatsu (1994).

Distribution. Japan, China, Taiwan, Philippines, Borneo and Sulawesi.

Mythimna (Mythimna) celebensis (Tams)

Cirphis roseilinea celebensis Tams, 1935, *Mem. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Bel.* **4** (12): 41, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Mythimna (Mythimna) celebensis: Yoshimatsu, 1994, *Bull. Nat. Inst. Agro-Environ. Sci., Tsukuba* **11**: 214-217.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) celebensis: Hacker *et al.*, 2002, *Noct. Europaeae* **4**: 167.

For one more synonym, see Yoshimatsu (1994).

Specimens examined. See Yoshimatsu (1994).

Distribution. India, Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan and Sulawesi.

Mythimna (Mythimna) megaproctis (Hampson) **comb. nov.**

Cirphis megaproctis Hampson, 1905, *Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus.* **5**: 532, pl. 93: fig. 10.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) megaproctis: Hacker *et al.*, 2002, *Noct. Europaeae* **4**: 167.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, holotype, "Ceylon, Mackwood, 1900-83, Haputale 2,900, Noctuidae B. M. Genitalia Slide No. 11935", (NHM).

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Remarks. Only the holotype was examined. The forewing of this species seems to be rather more whitish than in other species.

Mythimna (Mythimna) yunnana (Chen) **comb. nov.**

Leucania yunnana Chen, 1999, *Fauna Sinica. Ins.* **16** (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae): 489, fig. 385, pl. 21: 16.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) yunnana: Hacker *et al.*, 2002, *Noct. Europaeae* **4**: 167.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Remarks. As the male genitalia of this species illustrated

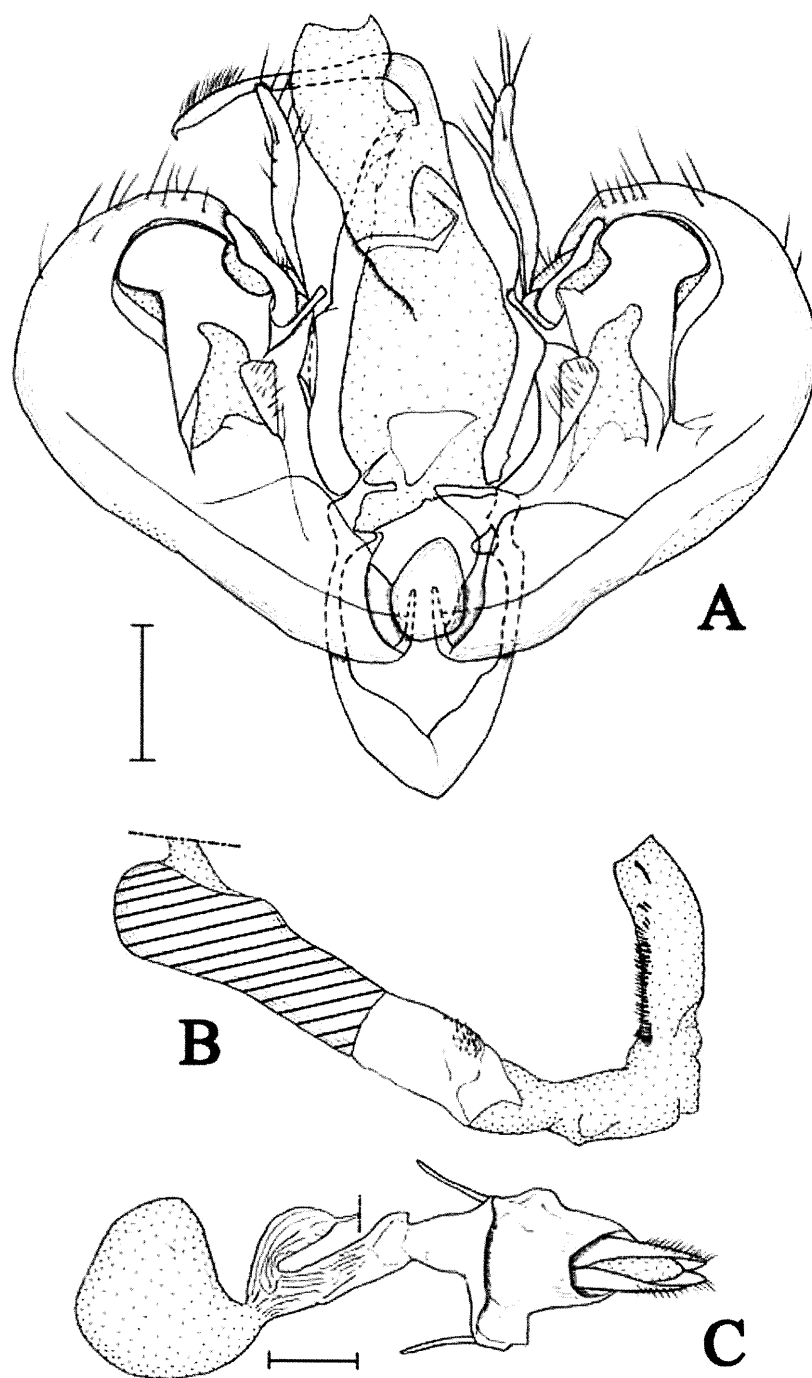


Fig. 2. Male and female genitalia of *Mythimna* (*Mythimna*) *diagramma* (Bethune-Baker). A: Male genitalia, ring and valvae in ventral view. B: Male genitalia, phallus in left lateral view. C: Female genitalia in ventral view. Vertical scale 1 mm for male genitalia. Horizontal scale 1 mm for female genitalia.

by Chen (1999) seem to be very similar to those of *M. celebensis* (Tams) and *M. megaproctis* (Hampson, 1905), careful investigation of the holotype will be necessary in the future.

***Mythimna (Mythimna) diagramma* (Bethune-Baker)
comb. nov.** (Figs 1A, 2)

Leucania diagramma Bethune-Baker, 1905. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 7, 15: 324.

Cirphis diagramma: Hampson, 1905. *Cat. Lep. Phalaenae Brit. Mus.* 5: 522, pl. 96: 15.

Sideridis diagramma: Warren in Seitz, 1913. *Marcolepid. World, Indo-Austral. Fauna* 11: 95, pl. 12h.

Leucania diagramma: Poole, 1989. *Cat. Lepid. (New Series)* 118: 579.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) diagramma: Hacker *et al.*, 2002. *Noct. Europaeae* 4: 167.

Male (Fig. 1A). Description, see Bethune-Baker (1905).

Female. Similar to male (However, differing from it in the structure of the frenulum, *i. e.*, multiple bristles in female, but only one in male as in other noctuid species).

Male genitalia (Fig. 2A, B). Tegumen and vinculum slender; saccus rather small. Uncus rather short, slender with a small hooked tip and hairs on distal 4/5. Valvae except cucullus almost rounded and with short membranous margin in the middle; costa curved dorsally on distal half with a small haired rounded plate at the end of the costa ventrally; editum rather large with many hairs; ampulla long and slightly broad; sacculus rather broad, its dorsal margin rounded; harpe stout, with three processes, the ventral one stout and spatulate with broad neck, the central one small and almost triangular, dorsal process of harpe short, slender and almost straight; valvula slightly narrow with slightly broad membranous area and many spines along posterior margin; cucullus short and bar-shaped, without coronal spine, with many spines on distal portion and its basal arm rather slender. Juxta almost trapezoid with concave anterior margin at the middle. Phallus unmodified with long suprazonal sheath bearing many spines on left lateral portion; vesica short, about 0.8 times as long as aedeagus when everted, bearing dense spinules on entire surface of distal 2/3, irregular rows of spines on distal 2/3 and a relatively large spine at the end.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2C). Seventh abdominal tergum and sternum unmodified. Eighth abdominal tergum unmodified; apophysis anterioris rather short. Ductus bursae sclerotized with many longitudinal striae; ostium bursae unmodified and relatively broad. Corpus bursae rounded; cervix bursae short and sclerotized. Papilla analis unmodified; apophysis posterioris rather short.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, holotype, “Babooni, British New Guinea, 3600 feet, Genitalia Slide No. Noct. 15104”, (NHM); 1 ♀, Swart Val. Karubaka, 1450 m, New Guinea: NE, 16. xi. 1958, J. L. Gressitt, Light Trap; 1 ♀, Kainantu, 1650 m, New Guinea: NE, 25–30, ix. 1959, T. C. Maa. [Wau, Morobe Distr., 1200 m, New Guinea: NE]: 1 ♀, 29. vi. 1961, J. & M. Sedlacek, At Light; 1 ♀, 30. vi. 1961, J. & J. H. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 2 ♀ 1 ex: missing abdomen, 7. vii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ex: missing abdomen, 9. vii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ♂, 19. vii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ♀ 1 ex: missing abdomen, 20. vii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♀, 21. vii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2. viii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ♀, 17. viii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♂, 22. viii. 1961, J. & M. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♀, 24. viii. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♀, 11–14. ix. 1961, J. & M. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ex: missing abdomen, 11. xi. 1961, J. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♀, 1. v. 1962, J. Sedlacek; 1 ♂ 3 ♀, 18–23. viii. 1962, M. Sedlacek; 1 ♂, 25–30. ix. 1962, J. Sedlacek; 1 ♂, 1–5. iv. 1963, J. Sedlacek, Light Trap. 1 ♀, Kundiawa, East Highlands, New Guinea: NE, 4–5. i. 1965, J. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♀, Wau, 1200–1300 m, New Guinea: NE, 15. viii. 1965, J. Sedlacek, Malaise Trap; 1 ♀, Wau, New Guinea: NE, (no date given), J. & M. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ♀, Wau, 1200 m, New Guinea: NE, (no date given), J. Sedlacek, Light Trap; 1 ♂, Kubor Range, West Highland Prov., Papua & New Guinea, 4. ix. 1994, S. Morinaka, Genitalia slide No. SS-7420, (S. Sugi Coll. in NIAES); 2 ♂, Lemkamin, New Ireland, 5. iv. 1962, Noona Dan Exp, 61–62, Mercury-light, (UZM); 1 ♂, Lemkamin, New Ireland, 7. iv. 1962, Noona Dan Exp, 61–62, Mercury-light, (UZM); 1 ♀, Lemkamin, New Ireland, 12. iv. 1962, Noona Dan Exp, 61–62, Mercury-light, (UZM).

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Remarks. In the above “Specimens examined” of this species, unless otherwise mentioned, specimens of this species were deposited in BPBM. The male genitalia of the holotype were examined. Presently this species is known only from Papua New Guinea. Besides the records from April to November, this species was also collected in January. Several generations therefore seem to be occurring during the year.

***Mythimna (Mythimna) nabalua* (Holloway)**

Leucania nabalua Holloway, 1976. *Moths Borneo* 8, fig. 42, pl. 3: 32.

Leucania celebensis: Calora, 1966. *Phil. Agr.* 50: 661, figs 5, 36, 66.

Mythimna (Leucania) nabalua: Holloway, 1989. *Malayan Nat. J.* 12: 92, pl. 2, figs 11, 25, 116, 117, 122.

Leucania nabalua: Poole, 1989. *Cat. Lepid. (New Series)* 118: 583.

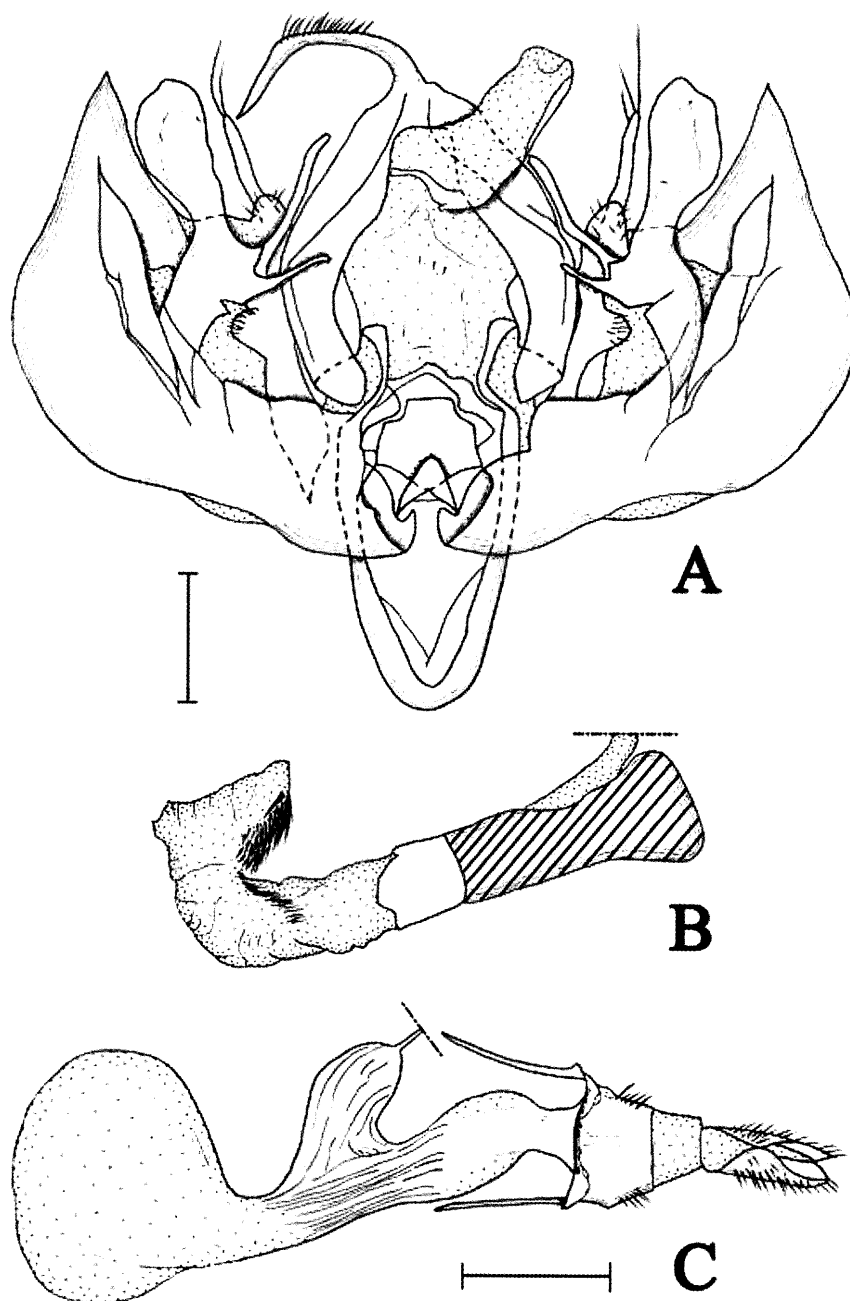


Fig. 3. Male and female genitalia of *Mythimna (Mythimna) sugii* sp. nov. A: Male genitalia, ring and valvae in ventral view. B: Male genitalia, phallus in ventral view. C: Female genitalia in ventral view. Vertical scale 1 mm for male genitalia. Horizontal scale 1 mm for female genitalia.

Mythimna (Mythimna) nabalua: Yoshimatsu, 1995. *Jpn. J. Ent.* **63**: 236–237.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) nabalua: Hacker *et al.*, 2002. *Noct. Europaeae* **4**: 167.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, Park H. Q., 1560 m, Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, Borneo, 8–18. xi. 1979, T. Hasegawa, Genitalia Slide No. SS-3569, (S. Sugi Coll. in NIAES);

1 ♂, Kundasan, 1000 m, Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, Borneo, 3–18. v. 1980, T. Hasegawa, (S. Sugi Coll. in NIAES); 1 ♀, Mamut, 1500 m, Sabah, Borneo, 25. v. - 4. vi. 1980, T. Hasegawa, Genitalia Slide No. SS-4366, (S. Sugi Coll. in NIAES); 1 ♂, Sepilok, Sandakan, Sabah, Borneo, 28. vii. 1981, T. Yasuda, (S. Sugi Coll. in NIAES); 1 ♂, S of Gingoog, 600–700 m, Hindangon 20 km, Misamis OR.

Philippines, 20–24. iv. 1960, H. Torrevillas, At Light, (BPBM); 1 ♀, Buguias, 60km S of Bontoc, 1800–2000 m, Abatan, Mountain Prov., Philippines, H. M. Torrevillas, Light Trap, (BPBM); 1 ♂, Banawe, Luzon, Philippines, 9–10. iv. 1974, S. Ueda et O. Wakita; 1 ♂, Mt. Talomo 1100 m, Apo Range, Davao Upper Baracatan, Mindanao, Philippines, 3–6. viii. 1985, M. Owada, (NSM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Mt. Talomo 1100 m, Apo Range, Davao Upper Baracatan, Mindanao, Philippines, 17–19. viii. 1985, M. Owada, (NSM); 1 ♂, Matalangao 150 m, North Palawan, Philippines, 28–30. viii. 1985, M. Owada, (NSM).

Distribution. Philippines and Borneo.

Remarks. The type locality of this species is Borneo and Holloway (1989) also recorded it from the Philippines. Additional records are given above except one male specimen from Sabah, Borneo which Yoshimatsu (1995) had already mentioned.

***Mythimna (Mythimna) latericia* (Holloway) comb. nov.**

Leucania latericia Holloway, 1979. *Sur. Lep. biogeog. ecol. New Caledonia* **15**: 401, pl. 75: 4, figs 90: 5, 91: 3.

Leucania latericia: Poole, 1989. *Cat. Lepid. (New Series)* **118**: 581.

Leucania (Xipholeucania) latericia: Hacker et al., 2002. *Noct. Europaeae* **4**: 167.

Specimens examined. 2 ♂, Mt. Aopinie, 500 m, New Caledonia, 31. viii. 1971, Light Trap, J. A. Holloway Coll., (BPBM).

Distribution. New Caledonia.

Remarks. Holloway (1979) considered that *Leucania latericia* Holloway is perhaps closest to the Queensland *Leucania dasyncnema* Turner (1912) and mentioned further that *L. dasyncnema* differs from *L. latericia* in having a uniform pale pink forewing, the veins and discal spot barely distinguished, and that there are immense fuscous purple tufts of scales on the male fore tibia that are not present in *latericia*. Dr M. Horak of ANIC, Canberra kindly sent me images of the adult and labels of the holotype of *L. dasyncnema* and she told me the black scale tufts at the base of the forewing are tufts of the legs that are pressed to the forewing, and that they do not belong to the wing which is pale right to its base. As Holloway (1979) mentioned, such tufts of the legs are not present in *latericia*, nor could I recognize them in the following new species.

***Mythimna (Mythimna) sugii* sp. nov. (Figs 1B–D & 3)**

Male (Fig. 1A, B). Frons ochreous white with a fuscous line near apical portion; vertex ochreous, mixed with brownish scales. Thorax pale ochreous; tegula pale ochreous with many brownish scales. Abdomen ochreous white, tinged with fuscous. Forewing pale ochreous, the veins

ochreous white, of which median nervure prominent with a prominent white spot on distal end of median nervure and a small black point at the lower angle of cell, the area beyond slightly fuscous; below median nervure a fuscous stria from the base to the middle of the median nervure; antemedial line often represented by black spots on costa and median nervure; postmedial line represented by black spots on veins; a slight fuscous shade from termen below apex; terminal line represented by black spots on interspaces; cilia fuscous, chequered with ochreous white. Underside of forewing ochreous white, costal area irrorated with fuscous and outer half of costal area slightly tinged with pink; terminal line represented by black spots on interspaces; cilia fuscous, chequered with ochreous white. Hindwing white, sometimes slightly tinged with brown, the veins brown; terminal line represented by black spots on interspaces; cilia ochreous white. Underside of hindwing whitish, costal area thickly irrorated with fuscous; terminal line represented by black spots on interspaces; cilia ochreous white.

Female (Fig. 1C). Similar to male (However, differing in having multiple bristles in the frenulum as in other noctuid species).

Male genitalia (Fig. 3A, B). Tegumen and vinculum rather slender; saccus rather small. Uncus rather short, slender with hairs on distal 4/5. Valvae except cucullus with an acutely protruded triangular portion distally and with membranous margin near the anterior portion of valvula; costa curved dorsally on distal half with a large rounded hairy plate at the end of the costa ventrally; editum small with many hairs; ampulla long and slender; saccullus rather narrow; harpe long, with three processes, the ventral one long and spatulate with narrow neck, the central one small and almost triangular, dorsal process of harpe short, slender and almost straight; valvula relatively narrow with narrow membranous area; cucullus rather short and bar-shaped, without coronal spine, with spines near distal portion and its basal arm almost as narrow as the cucullus. Juxta as in Fig. 3A. Phallus unmodified; vesica short, about 0.8 times as long as aedeagus when everted, bearing dense spinules on entire surface of distal 2/3, irregular rows of spines on distal 2/3 and a relatively large spine at the end.

Female genitalia (Fig. 3C). Seventh abdominal tergum and sternum unmodified. Eighth abdominal tergum unmodified; apophysis anterioris rather long. Ductus bursae almost sclerotized with many longitudinal striae; ostium bursae unmodified and relatively narrow. Corpus bursae rounded; cervix bursae short and almost sclerotized. Papilla analis unmodified; apophysis posterioris slightly long.

Holotype. ♂, “Bali, 4. x. 1984, Genitalia slide No. SS-

5214", (NIAES).

Paratypes. 1 ♀, Bali, 4. x. 1984, (NIAES); 1 ♀, Bali, West, ix. 1994; 1 ♂, Berastagi, North Sumatra, 27. iv. 1988, S. & A. Saito, (NIAES); 1 ♂, Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra, 20. xii. 1992 (LT), S. Yoshimatsu & K. Matsumoto, (NIAES); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra, 23. xii. 1992 (LT), S. Yoshimatsu & K. Matsumoto, (NIAES).

Distribution. North Sumatra and Bali.

Remarks. Valvae except cucullus having an acutely protruded triangular portion distally is unique in this species, while it is rounded and never protruded in other seven species treated in this paper like *M. (Mythimna) diagramma* (Fig. 2A). Although this species is presently known from Bali and North Sumatra, further research will reveal additional distributional area.

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摘要

リュウキュウアカスジキヨトウ *Mythimna (Mythimna) simillima* (Walker) およびアジア・オセアニア産近縁種の分類学的再検討と1新種の記載 (鱗翅目, ヤガ科, ヨトウガ亜科) (吉松慎一)

南西諸島に分布するリュウキュウアカスジキヨトウ *Mythimna (Mythimna) simillima* (Walker) は雄交尾器の cucullus が退化し棒状の突起となり, harpe が非常に発達している. このような雄交尾器の形態を備える種は他に *M. (Mythimna) celebensis*, *M. (Mythimna) megaproctis*, *M. (Mythimna) yunnana*, *M. (Mythimna) nabalua*, *M. (Mythimna) diagramma*, *M. (Mythimna) latericia* がスリランカ, インド, 中国からニューカレドニア島にかけて分布することが知られている. これらは外見での識別は容易ではない場合が多いことから, 雌雄交尾器形態を詳細に比較する必要がある. これまで知られていたこれら7種に加えて, 今回, インドネシアのバリ島およびスマトラ島より1新種を発見したので, *Mythimna (Mythimna) sugii* sp. nov. として記載した. ニューギニアから記載された *M. (Mythimna) diagramma* (Bethune-Baker) については, ロンドン自然史博物館にあるホロタイプの雄交尾器の写真と一致したので, 今回, 手元の標本に基づいて雌雄交尾器を初めて図示するとともに記載した. *M. (Mythimna) sugii* sp. nov. は valvae 後背部が鋭くとがり, その背方部近くまでよく発達したスプーン状の harpe 末端部が達することで他種と区別できる.

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